4

### Amusements.

BARNUMES AMERICAN MUSEUM.
DAY AND EVENING—OLD ADAM. Mr. C. W. Clarke and a bill company. TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSTIES—VAN AMERICANS COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

THIS EVENING-ITALIAN OPERA-THE STAR OF THE KORTH. THIS EVENING-THE BLACK CROOK-Great Parisienns

THIS EVENING-GRIFFITH GAUNT: Or, JEALOUSY,

THIS EVENING-NEW YORK CIRCUS TROUPE. Rober Richary and Mile. In Res.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

THIS EVENING-SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Mr. Lester
Wallach. Mr. Frederick Rebusson. Mr. John Gibert, Mr. Charles
Fisher, Illas Madeline Frontiques. Mrs. Vernon.

THIS EVENING-THE LONG STRIKE. Mr. Charles Wheat-wigh, Mas Kate Nawion. THE WANDERING MINSTREE. Mr. Rourt Robson.

FIGH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, THIS EVENING-BUDWORTH'S MINSTREES. A TRIP TO THE MOON.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-ADRIENNE; Or, THE SECRET OF A

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.
THE WASHINGTON TWINS-ANATOMICAL COLLECTION.
Open daily from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE ARTISTS FUND SOCIETY. Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-ARMADALE. Miss Kate Reignolds.

THIS EVENING-MRS. MARIE ABBOTT'S FIRST GRAND FONCERT.

GERMAN THALIA THEATER.
THIS EVENING—SIC IST WARNSINNIG. DIE WIENER
IN PARIS. Mr. Begond Dewison.

THIS EVENING-SECOND MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT.

Mr. Webil, Miss McDenald, Mr. Hill, Mr. Colby, Theo. Thomas's
Orobestra.

### Business Notices.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company Silver-The GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY Execution of Providence, R. L. inform the trude that they are producing tone Execution 2. L. inform the trude that they are producing tone Execution 2. L. informs the trude that they are producing tone Execution 2. L. informs the company of a very size of Execution 2. L. informs the Services and Tables Wake of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and everyth designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of Pure Silver of such thickness that they possess all the above types and sold silver in mility, and from the product of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it. The Gorban Manufacturing Campany refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Selver of the Confidence of the Execution Plants of the Solid Selver of Execution Plants of Selver of Sel

GORITAMAPOLO And all such are folly guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trate-cork, as their designs have been already extensively minuted. These goods can only be produced from responsible dealers throughout the country.

DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO., No. 479 Broadway, 4 doors below Broome-st. Having Enlarged their Store by Estending it through to Mercut-st. have added have added SILVER PLATED WATE to their Large Stock of

of Large Stock of CHINA AND GLASSWAEE.

We desire Feperial Attention to a Large Assortment of NEW CHINA DINING SE18.

THE HOLIDAYS. THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY OF RICH DINNER AND TEA SETS, PARIS CLOCKS AND STATUARY, and Fine Fancy Goods-of our own import OVINGTON BROTHERS, Nos. 236, 238 and 249 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—The best in the world; Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous, the only perfect dyn—black or brown. No disappointment, no ridignious flate, Genuine signed WR. A. BATCHLOR. At all Druggists and Perfamers. FOR MARKING LINEN, &C .- CLARK'S IMPROVED IN-DELIBLE PENCIL. patented 1820-1806. For sale at wholesale by Cut for, Tower & Co., Willy Walland, J. J. Merit, Olmey & Fratt. aco other dealers. At retail by Stationers and Drugrists. Manufactured by THE INDELIBLE PENCIL CO., Northampton, Mass.

FLORENCE
Rever ble Feed Lockslitch
Sawnso-Machines.
Best family machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. Co.
No. 505 Broadwi

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, keeps it glossy and from falling out; removes Dandruff: the finest trassing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and Druggists. SEVERE COUGHS AND COLDS are being rapidly pro produced by the sudden changes of weather incident to our climate,

but Dr. JATNE'S EXPECTORANT will as promptly cure them. AT EVERDELL'S CARD DEPOT, No. 302 Broadway. Wedding Cards, Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing—all the new styles. The new Carstal Visiting Cards will be out Dec. 6.

DAME'S PULMO-BRONCHIAL TROCHES
For Coughs, Colds and all Thront and Lung Diseases. Sold everywhere.
Ladies, discard injurious panddings. Madame Jumel's
Mammarial Haim and Patent Breast Rievator to develop the form physlongically. Depot 362 Canalest. Sold by drugglats. Send for circular. Nervous Headaches are instantly cured by one dose ("forty drops") of METCALFE'S GREAT RESUMATIC REMEDT. Sold by all Druggies.

y all Druggass.

PILIS.—This distressing affection permanently used. No surgless operation required. The worst cases successfully eased. Apply at 10s. A. Urran's Medical Office. No. 35 East outside this door from the Bowert, and heaven flowery and contract.

SEWING-MACHINES
FOR SALE and To REST.
V. W. WICKES, No. 744 Brondway, up stairs. THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 465 Broadway.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORT BAND-AGER, SUPPORTERS, &c.—MARSH & Co.'s Radical Curs Truss Office only at No. 2 Vessy et. Lady attendant. WHERLER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

ELLIPTIC S. M. CO.'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MA-CHINE, No. 543 Broadway. Highest premium (gold medal) of Maland Institute, Oct. 31, 1866; also at N. Y. and Pa. State Fairs, 1866. GROYER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC STRUCK SEWING MACHINES. for family use. No. 605 Broadway. THE HOWE MACHINE Co.'s Lock-Stitch SEWING

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYR .- The best ever manu-Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2.

A SURE PILE CURE.
DR. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT.
a the worst cases of Piles. Sent by mail rossitively curve the worst cases of Piles. Sent by reali on re-seipt of \$4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agent wanted every where. Address J. B. Rowatsu, Mainager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'S SEWING-MACHINE .- " Its seam A HOLIDAY PRESENT.—POLLAK & SON, No. 692 Broadway, New York, near Fourth-st., MREASCHAIN FIFR MANU-PACTURERS. Pipes cut to order, repaired and mounted.

# NEW-ORLEANS FAIR.

The great Fair recently held at New-Orleans was a success. The weather was pleasant, and the attendance was from 30,000 to 50,000 each day.

The object of the Association is to encourage all branches of agriculture, including the culture of sugar, coffee, tobacco, rice, and hemp; also, the mechanic arts, home manufactures in every department, and the general advance ment of rural economy. The value of the property of the Society is estimated at more than \$200,000, equal to that held by half a dozen Northern States.

The opening of the grounds was consecrated by a grand mass; 35 Catholic clergymen were gathered in front of richly decorated altar; there were 75 pieces of musical instruments, and 150 lady and gentleman amateur singers.

This was followed by prayer, sermons, and addresses. Then the Fair opened, with an exhibition of horses and a race. The list of articles on exhibition was creditable, including improved stock of all kinds, agricultural machinery, farm, floral, and orchard products, specimens of the fine arts, of rude work, musical, philosophical, chemigal, and other instruments, sculpture, paintings, &c. The attendance of ladies is mentioned as being remarkable. and the papers glow with rapture in describing their On the whole the Fair seems to have included everything common to Fairs in the Northern States, and in addition, be it remarked, all classes contributed to make it a most brilliant occasion, and one long to be remem-

bered.

There were many agricultural addresses. They dwelt on the importance of good farming, and on producing within ourselves, with our varied climate, whatever we need, so far as possible, that we may be independent of Europe. Their lakes, rivers, forests, and rich soil should

Julia Dean, whose name revives a grateful memory of & graceful, thoughtful and admirable actress, has left the stage after a series of triumphs on the Pacific Coast, and will henceforth reside in New-York. Ten years ago, or more, alse married Dr. A. P. Hayne of Charleston, son of Robert G. Hayne, whose Senatorial debate with Webster on Nullification has become historic. Last year Mrs. Hayne obtained a divorce from her husband, on the ground of failure to support. She is now the wife of Mr. J. G. Cooper of this city, and the charming center of that circle of friends which had not forgotten the brilliant Julia Dean of a past season.

# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS. We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after 3 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

to notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What

ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith. All business letters for this office ahould be addressed to "Tur TRISCES," New-York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

An interesting article upon the Stewart Tenement Houses, the Civil Court Reports, the Monetary Review, and the Markets appear on the second page of this issue; the literary items are on the sixth page, and on the third will be found a report of the investigation of the singular arrest of Mrs. Bishop, and the shipping intelligence.

We print a full account of the reprieve of the murderers of United States soldiers in South Carolina by Mr. Johnson. It appears to have been an uncalled for interference.

Ex-Postmaster-General Dennison has written a letter, elsewhere published, giving advice which, coming from an old Cabinet associate, may be well received by Mr. Johnson,

Our Washington correspondent states that the President's Message will not hold out the olive branch to Congress, but will rather make proposals likely to introduce new dissension. We shall know what are Mr. Johnson's intentions by te-morrow,

Mr. Stevens intends to introduce into the House a bill, of which we present the sections, intended to restrain and regulate the President's power of appointment and removal. The provisions are strict and comprehensive, and one prevents the President from appointing an officer previously rejected by the

The Fenian troubles are coming closer home to England. Such is the excitement among the large Irish population of Liverpool and Glasgow that it is thought advisable, as a measure of precaution, to send troops to those places. Meanwhile martial law has been proclaimed in Limerick, and reënforcements, both military and naval, continue to be dispatched to

A statement comes to us from Mexico by way of San Francisco, to the effect that the French are in favor of Ortega's claims to the Presidency. Gen. Bazaine is said to have been supplying arms and ammunition to the opponents of Juarez, and to have promised that provided they use them against Juarez, the partisans of Ortega will not be interfered with by the French forces.

A great Reform demonstration takes place in London to-day. The Government, profiting, it would seem, by the lessons of the last few weeks, has given orders that the military shall be confined strictly within their barracks during the day. Evidently they feel that it would be perilous to trifle any more with the feelings of the people on the question of Parliamentary Reform. By this time they must be convinced that the people are in earnest, and determined upon having their rights.

Our Consul-General in Egypt, Mr. Hale, has given the Government the important information of the arrest of John H. Surratt, a man of whose connection with the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and escape from justice, little is known but enough to cause intense interest. We recently printed a cable dispatch that Surratt was in the military service of the Pope. It is now stated that he was seen on a European steamer shortly after Mr. Lincoln's death, and then spoke freely of his part in the crime, and it is very possible that his trial will lead to new revelations. Mr. Boutwell, in the Republican caucus on Saturday, made the startling assertion that, while search was being made for Surratt, Mr. Johnson knew where he was hidden.

# THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

The Congress of the United States in reassembling to-day has the assurance that the people fully sustain its past action in regard to the Rebel States, and desire that it shall enforce the principles which triamphed at the recent elections, whatever new form may be chosen to embody them. Congress meets victorious! after the struggle with the Presi dent. His grave doubts of its Constitutionality have been answered by the power which makes Constitutions, and his opinion that Messrs. Stevens and imner were traiters has not prevented the election to the XLth Congress of a two-thirds majority of men who believe in their cardinal principles. If the elections mean anything, it is that Congress is emphatically authorized by the people to make the doctrines of freedom the conditions upon which the Rebel States may resume their places in the Union, and that Mr. Johnson's plans have been utterly condemned. What is usually meant by compromise would be, therefore, a concession on the part of Congress unnecessary and unfaithful. It is in structed to yield no jot of principle, and, from the tone of the Republican caucus on Saturday, it is evident that the majority in the House fully appreciate the force of the national indorsement.

But, though compromise with the President is not called for, it would be unjust to consider it certain that Mr. Johnson desires or expects it. In opposition to the people he is powerless, and by their will he has, on countless occasions, declared it his intention to abide. That will has been so positively and clearly expressed that the President cannot help understanding it, upon his own pledges, and is bound to obey it. His policy of immediately admitting the Rebel States, and conceding to them that the Rebellion did not deprive them of the right to representation, will no doubt be abandoned; nor will be continue to assert that the exclusion of Southern Representatives makes unconstitutional the acts of Congress affecting the Southern States. All this, as a servant of the people, he is bound to yield. Mr. Johnson, in his message, may, as he has the perfect right to do, accept the decision of the people as his guide, and yet suggest to Congress another plan for carrying it out in fidelity. We desire that Congress shall take no steps to renew un necessary dispute, but that it shall consider that the elections have established peace in the Government

till it is known whether war is meant. Three policies of reconstruction will probably be urged in this session: that of the Constitutional Amendment without further addition; the policy of treating the Rebel States as Territories and reëstab lishing Provisional Governments, and that of Impartial Suffrage and Amnesty. Until Congress has given definite shape to the spirit of the people, as expressed at the polls, there will be but little interest taken in

other great questions that must not be neglected. Our Mexican relations should be made the subject of early and thorough inquiry. We have repeatedly declared our opinion of the true course to be pursued. The revision of the Tariff is a duty imposed upon Congress by the condition of the country, and the experience of the year ought to result in the correction of the mistakes of the last session. An earnest effort will be made, we trust, to form some satisfactory plan for a return to specie payments. The dignity of the nation requires that the history of the New-Orleans massacre should be thoroughly searched, and that Congress, standing above the Civil Courts of Louisians, should assert the laws they have contemned. Nor sented, should know the truth. Hence we say what

should the disgrace of the long imprisonment of Jeff. Davis, without a trial, be overlooked or permitted.

A great responsibility rests upon Congress, and we believe it has the intelligence and courage to sistain it. We have made little progress in the restoration of the inter-relations of the country, and somewhere there has been a vast mistake in the whole policy of reconstruction. The experience of two years should be a sufficient guide to more practical wisdom. With all its difficulties, Congress meets now with a better opportunity and more power to establish permanent order and prosperity out of confusion than it has had at any period since the wat. We believe it will use its advantages with prudence and

THE CHARTER ELECTION. On Tuesday next the people of New-York are to vote for a Controller, and Aldermen, Councilmen, and School Commissioners, offices which contain the very seat of the offense against which an overtaxed community has for so many years protested and petitioned. Knowing this, it is a wonder that any body of our citizens are content to let the November verdic in favor of the State decide for them that they have done enough for the city, and permit, by their indifference, the election of the very men against whom the vote which elected Gov. Fenton was intended as a blow. We do not expect that every candidate for Reform can be elected in districts where majorities on the side of fraud are to be reckoned easily: but it is urgently important that no district where success is at all possible should be neelected and lost.

The nomination of three men with such names in the rulgate as "The Allen, Mike Norton and Oney Geoghan," shows that the friends of public robbery hold out to us the hope of improvement, either in kind or degree, and will accommodate us with bad men in office as long as any number of their fellows can be drummed to the polls to vote their taxes into the pockets of pilferers. The three gentlemen named are loubtless among the candidates to whom Mayor Hoffman alluded in his Saturday night's speech as not fit to be chosen. For the records of such would-be Aldermen as Mr. Theodore Allen, we refer public inquiry to the Police Gazette. If men who have been tried in our courts for larceny, assault and battery, and bounty jumping, and have graduated from prison, are proper candidates for Aldermen, by all means let the honest voters of this great metropo lis vote to have their pockets picked openly.

We are glad that, on the other hand, the candidates for Reform, supported by the Republican party, the Citizens' Association, and honest bodies of Democrats, who prefer a pure administration of local government, are in many respects superior to any local ticket ever presented to the voters of New-York. Such men as Eugene Ward, Don Alonzo Cushman Martin Thatcher, Robert C. Brown, James F. Horan, and Councilmen White and Pullman, the two latter distinguished as veteran opponents of the Ring," represent as candidates for the Board of Aldermen a respectability, honesty and influence to which that body is at present utterly a stranger. When men of this class enter our local politics it is from a high sense of duty, and an earnest purpose o serve and not swindle the public. The asmination of Don Alonzo Cushman, one of our worthiest and have been written down in history its safeguards and wealthiest citizens, is evidence of how much is at stake in the election of officers whose legislation is to nerease or lessen our already enormous taxes. In the same way, the nominations of such well-known citizens as Smith Bloomfield and Col. Mason certify the sterling character of our School ticket. All these nominations should receive the hearty and united support of respectable voters. Especially should an able and honest Controller, pledged to sweeping reform of the abuses of his office, be By experience, capacity, and standing as a citizen, no candidate has more claims to the office than Judge Richard Kelly. Let every friend of metropolitan reform and progress contribute to his election, and that of the whole ticket, and thus bring us nearer to the day when the Government of this

### great city shall be redeemed. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Mr. Halstead, editor of The Cincinnati Commercial, and Mr. White, editor of The Chicago Tribune, feel moved to write us a letter in defense of Mr. Craig, our ignominiously dismissed agent. We are of course glad to give these distinguished journalists all honor, and the power will be in the hands of those who have We regret that we did them seeming is justice. We think the injustice was only seeming. The trouble with these gentlemen is that, coming to New-York on Press business, they find themselves more concerned with the success of the Craig speculation and more anxious to build up a monopoly in Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, to the detriment of growing cities like Detroit, than to attend to what would seem to us to be the real object of their mission If Mr. Craig had paid these men to do his work they could not have done it better. The Associated Press here was asked to abandon its organization and to surrender a business that had cost many hundreds of thousands of dollars, and which now costs the daily New-York journals thousands of dollars per week, into the hands of a charlatan and adventurer, who was dismissed because we could not trust him, merely to accommodate certain gentlemen who pay the merest fraction of the expense. Thus the news which costs The Chicago Tribune about seventy dollars per week costs THE NEW-YORK TRIBUSE more than five hundred; for the seven journals in New-York composing the Associated Press pay as much themselves as the combined Western Press.

These gentlemen mistake entirely when they say he "New-York Associated Press was willing to sell us all the news we wanted, coupled with restrictions that did not regard quantity." The Associated Press does not sell news, and certainly no anxiety was or is felt to make the sale of news a business. We had merely an organization which gave us news, and if our neighbors wanted our news they might pay one-third the cost and take as much as they pleased at that rate. We could not enter into competition with any private business, because the rules of our Association prevented.

As we have said, this Committee has been more anxions to serve Mr. Craig and destroy the Associated Press than to attend to its own business. Here is a card, for instance, which Mr. Horace White sees proper to send to a paper in Troy, New-York, a paper which he does not represent:

"J. M. Francis, esq., Editor Troy Times, N. Y.

"The real philosophy of this light is whether we shall have Jurisdiction of our own affairs.

"Upon this issue the Jensling papers of Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western cities, representing a larger capital than the New-York Associated Press, will high to the end of the chapter, and will him, too.

"If you wish to achieve independence, now is your time," Hollage Whith. " NEW-YORK, Dec. 1.

"HORACE WRITE.
"Editor of The Chicago Tribune."

This card plainly shows the "real philosophy" of Mr. White and Mr. Halstead. We can scarcely imagine anything more impertinent than for the editor of a Western paper to attempt to manage the affairs of a newspaper printed in New-York, and it would be difficult to write a statement more disingenuous than this. Mr. Craig has the reputation of putting about the smallest amount of truth in any given quantity of writing of any tentleman with whom we are in correspondence, and ve fear that Mr. White has not been uninjured by the new relations. He and his comrade have decided upon their policy We can frankly assure them that that policy does not in the least affect the existence of the Associated Press. The Western press will probally find it easier to leave our Association than to return. We are anxious, however, that the journals in the West, which these gentlemen have so unvorthily repre-

# HIGH DEBATE IN OXFORD.

It is very droll-a party of undergraduate gentle-

men in the tremendous exercise of pre-baccalaureate

wisdom, discussing, as they have lately done in a de-

bating societies, such as, "Which was the greatest manuscript. general, Julius Casar or the Duke of Wellington? "Which was the wisest man, Solon or Pericles?" or even the fine old stock subject, " Did the French Revolution do more good than harm?" But the English of modern times pride themselves, and perhaps justly, upon their common sense, and of all common sense men of the United Kingdom, Mr. Bright is the foremost. About his patriotism there is no false glitter; in his advocacy of reforms which are vitally necessary there is no self-seeking; he is neither a place-hunter nor a pensioner a fawner upon the great nor a flatterer of the common people; he is more than a Member of Parliament-he is a representative, in the House of Commons or out of it, of the great middle class, of its energy, its prosperity, its intelligence and its humanity; and depending as England is at this moment for its national existence upon that class, it is hard to see how its leader can in any respect be "a reproach" to the country. If Mr. Bright were a borough-mongering peer, a pluralist clergyman, a champion of high corn and of low wages, of restricted suffrage and of unrestricted land titles, of education for the well-born and of ignorance for the lowly, of Irish slavery and a domineering Church Establishment, of laws for the preservation of game, of simony and of sinecures-if this great man were all that in this nineteenth century he should not be, bigotly conservative, femininely timid, and with "quieta non movere" for ever on his lips, he would be adored in Oxford as, in that seat of learning and of lumber, so many thickheaded and purblind respectabilities have been exalted into demi-godship. Reproach! A college which idolized Lord Eldon cannot be expected to entertain any

There are several things, it must be allowed, which this able gentleman has omitted to do, and which, if he had done them, might have rendered him illustrious. He has run away with nobody's wife-he has never transported a poor devil for shooting his rabbits -he has never sworn to a creed which he did not believe-he has never voted for wars to bolster up a deeaving ministry-he has not scolded the Americans for exercising the natural right of self-preservationhe has never played high at White's nor betted at the Derby-he has never sold his birthright of free thought and free speech for a mess of pottage-he has never hung upon the apron-strings of bishops nor been dazzled by the epaulettes of generals-he has never by smooth speech and fair promise won the hearts of the people only to betray them—he has been neither idle nor luxurious, neither a contractor of debt nor a pleader of privilege. In all these qualities and respects he differs from several men who have never been considered "areproach" to the country, but who its ornaments-men whose Latinized names are resplendent upon the rolls of Oxford-men who have been doges and senators while living, and who have been carried to snug corners of Westminster Abbey when dead. The political annals of England are full of personal bargains-but Mr. Bright is neither a Bubb Doddinigton nor an Eldon, and has never trafficked either his popularity or his unpopularity for a peerage. A very discreditable course indeed-if peerages were

overweening affection for Mr. Bright!

An Englishman who points out the sources and the secret of English decay is entitled to the credit, and will probably meet with the fate of a discoverer. He may rescue the land from mortal evils, but he will be very spicily abused for doing it. This to him, however, is a matter of small consequence. It would, probably, fill the abosom of many a square-toed Don with horror to know how little Mr. Bright thinks of what they think of him in Oxford, or how little he cares whether they think of him at all. Men who are merely scholarly, however great they may be in the cloisters, will play but an unimportant part in that great British revolution which is impending. The work a capacity for public affairs, like Mr. John Bright.

THE DANGERS OF PETROLEUM. The disastrous petroleum fire of Friday night last revives the question of its dangers and the way to avoid them. During the early days of the petroleum excitement, when law-makers knew no more of its properties and peculiarities than did the general public, a law was passed forbidding the storage of petroleum of less than a certain gravity, which met the point of danger much as would a law forbidding the handling of gunpowder whose grains were not of an established coarseness. The explosive quality in petroleum is benzole, which exists to a greater or less degree in all gravities of the crude oil except the lubricating oils. In some of the lighter oils of Western Pennsylvania the proportion of benzole is nearly or quite 25 per cent. The first action in the refining process is to remove this benzole, which should then be thrown away, or, at most, only used for fuel. The largest and best-known refiners never retain this ingredient in their oils. justly considering it too dan gerous to be tampered with. There are unscrupulous refiners, however, who add this benzole to their re fined oil to increase its bulk and their consequent profit, and it is this oil, containing a large proportion of benzole, which explodes and brings discredit upor the whole petroleum trade. Oil properly refined wil extinguish a burning brand as quickly as water, and such oil only should be sold.

One simple law would regulate the question of danger from oil explosions. Let the law enact that pocemen or other officers shall test all oil offered for ale, by putting a lighted match to a vessel containing it. If it extinguishes the match, it is safe; if it explodes, let the oil be seized and confiscated as dangerous. The rapacity of unscrupulous manufacturers or dealers should not be allowed to endanger the lives and property of honest men.

We now especially warn the friends of good government and city reform to be on the alert to do their duty next Tuesday. There is great danger that bad men will slip into office, through the prevalent apathy in regard to the coming election. This election is one of greater importance, in many respects, to our tax-paying community, than the State election just passed. Therefore, we urge upon every voter the importance of giving a few moments of his time at the polls on Tuesday next. By such effort only can we demonstrate our capacity for local self-govern-

Mr. Albert D. Richardson of THE TRIBUNE has in press a new volume of adventure, called "Beyond the Mississippi." It will contain 500 large octavo pages, and 200 illustrations from original photographs and sketches, and from the pencils of Bierstadt, Hennessy, White, Eytinge, Nast, Fenn, Perkins, Waud, and other American artists of repute.

Mr. Richardson bore a part in the Kansas Border Warfare, was a pioneer among the Colorado gold mines, and has spent several years in the other new States and Territories. Readers of THE TRIBUNE are already familiar with his picturesque descriptive writing, and his valuable and sagacious observations upon the life, resources and industries of the Far West. The Pacific Railroad, welding its iron links with marvelous rapidity, wfil in five years make San

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1800.

we say, and trust that we shall have occasion to shall have no pioneers, no Far West, no wild romance shall have no pioneers, no Far West, no wild romance shall have no pioneers, and frontier life will be a constitutional, and not of a mere about it.

The first that we shall have occasion to be proposed succeimments to the feeleral constitution would survey and within reach the end. Our Government is one of a constitutional, and not of a mere amount of the feeleral constitution of the proposed will of the feeleral constitutional and not of a mere amount of the feeleral constitution in the case of the feeleral constitution and not of a mere amount of the feeleral constitution in the case of the feeleral constitution and not of a mere amount of the feeleral constitution and not of a mere amount of the feeleral constitution and not of a mere amount of the feeleral constitution and not of a mere amount of the feeleral constitution and not of a mere amount of the feeleral constitution and not of a mere amount of the feeleral constitution and not of the feeleral constitution and not of a mere amount of the feeleral constitution and not of a mere amount of the feeleral constitution and not of a mere amount of the feeleral constitution and not of a mere amount of the feeleral constitution and not of the feeleral constitution and not of the feeleral constitution and not of a mere amount of the feeleral constitution and not of the feeleral constitution and the f past phase of our national civilization. We are confident that Mr. Richardson's new book will, by its faithful transcription and its multiplied pictures, admirably illustrate this fiseting period. His "Field, Dungeon and Escape" has nearly reached a sale of bating society in Oxford, England, the question "Whether Mr. John Bright is or is not a reproach to | 100,000 copies—a success unapproached by any other the country that gave him birth?" We admit that | book of War experience. "Beyond the Mississippi" the subject of the debate, for the reason that it has a | is issued (by subscription only) by the American Pubpresent and living interest, is somewhat more sensible lishing Co. of Hartford, Conn. We understand that than most of those which usually divide college de- the publishers pay Mr. Richardson \$7,000 for the

### OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

The objections to any too strict supervision in detail by the General Government over our mercantile marine are simple, and such, first, because the Government cannot afford to convert our merchant service into a navy, man each vessel with salaried inspectors of every kind, and generally undertake the charge of it. We see it proposed that a law should be passed guaranteeing two or three men to every one hundred tuns registered, thus making impossible such disasters as result from an inadequate crew. To this we have no objection. But it is also suggested that inspectors, carpenters, machinists, and practical seamen should be appointed to examine every part of the vessel, from spars and rigging to engines and boilers, and that these officers must sign a certificate before each voyage of every scagoing vessel that she is stanch and seaworthy. Then each crew is to be mustered and inspected likewise, and examined by a regularly appointed surgeon; the boats are to be overhauled, and compass, bread, water, rockets and blue-lights, pars, thole-pins, plugs, rudders, tillers, mast and sail, and painters, are to be looked for and looked into, and apparatus of the most approved kind to be insisted upon in all cases. Finally, every captain and officer must be obliged to pass an examination in navigation and seamanship, and be furnished with a certificate as to capability. With some of these suggestions we can find no fault, but conceive their application might be possible without so much complication of method. The passage of a law regulating the number of crews, and a more efficient registry of vessels may be easily practicable. But it is manifest that the whole plan proposed for inspecting each ship on its every voyage from any and every port of the United States must entail very great expense, and some unquestionable disadvantages to Government

In this country of free labor and free seamanship. military discipline cannot be attained in our merchant marine, and the inspection of a crew that is liable to be changed, in part, at least, in every port, is, to say the least, impracticable. Government inspectors would be multiplied by the thousand, who might certify, but would scarcely inspect, to the extent contemplated. A law that would hold owners of seagoing vessels to strict accountability for loss of life and property, with the certainty of the infliction of proper penalties for violations of its provisions, would be more likely to work the much-needed reform.

Perhaps the most important position in this State is that of Controller of the City and County of New-York. If he is an honest man, having a single eye to the interests of the citizens of the metropolis, he can cause the reduction of the burdens imposed upon the tax-payers at least one-third. He can do this by seeing that the franchises of the City, its ferries, markets, wharves and piers and real estate, bring fair and remunerative returns to the City Treasury; as also that no warrants for stealing jobs shall receive his signature. That Richard Kelly, the Union-Republican candidate, is eminently qualified for the discharge of the duties of this office, is generally and warmly conceded. We trust that no Union man, tax-payer or citizen, who desires a good, economical and ener getic City Government, will fail to deposit his ballot for Judge Kelly on Tuesday next.

The Republican party, as reorganized in this city, has no affiliation with any of the officials whose nests are in the City Hall. Neither of the Democratic candidates for Controller can, if elected, escape, sooner or later, the influence of his party associates now in office. Judge KELLY will and must be independent of them all. He is, from the force of circumstances, not so much the Republican as the People's tion as Judge Kelly will be in a position to thoroughly and fearlessly carry out.

# THE SOUTHERN STATES.

FLORIDA.

JUDGE MARVIN RE-ELECTED SENATOR.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRISUSE.

AUGUSTA, Dec. I.—Intelligence received at Charlestor reports the reflection of Marvin as United States Senator for six years from March.

THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE REOPENED. THE DEAF AND BUMB INSTITUTE REOPENED.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 2.—After a suspension of five years, the Tennessee Institute for Deaf and Dumb, at Knoxville, will be again opened for the reception of pupils on Monday

THE STATE FINANCES.

The report of the Trensurer of Virginia for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1866, gives the following statements: Balance in the treasury, 1st October, 1865. Received from 1st October, 1865, to 30th September Disbursed from 1st October, 1865, to 30th September

Union Bank of Richmond... First National Bank of Richmond... National Exchange Bank of Richmon Twenty-nine foreign insurance companies doing business n the State have, under act of Feb. 3, 1866, deposited in the State Treasury \$885,000 in Virginia registered and coupon bonds, and \$30,000 in notes secured by deeds on real estate.

banks: Planters' National Bank of Richmond...

Among the securities and outstanding countersigned otes of the independent banks of the State are the folowing: Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bonds, \$34,000; Confederate conds \$7,000; City of Wheeling guarantied bonds, \$21,000; bonds, 87,000; City of Wheeling guarantied bonds, 821,000; Bank of Winehester, circulation, \$50,900; City of Wheeling, guarantied bonds, \$22,000.

The total amount of donations and appropriations to the Monument Fund has been \$349,281 99; of which there has been disbursed \$204,458 35; leaving as a balance of unexpired appropriations \$144,823 64.

ALABAMA.

JUDGE BUSTEED'S CHARGE-A PROFOUND SENSATION -REBELS TO BE INDICTED-OPINIONS ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. From Our Special Correspondent.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Nov. 24 .- Judge Busteed's charge to the Grand Jury impanneled in this district on Wednesday last, has created a profound impression here. The gentlemen recently in armed rebellion do not stomach it, bu the knee to Basl, are jubilant, and have taken fresh courage. What was talked of boldly before, is now whispered in conclaves of the admirers of "My Policy." The impression prevails that the Congress of the United States must not be defauned by the men for whom a means of escape from the punishment due their crimes has been provided, and that a condition precedent in a pardon cannot be violated with impunity. I especially direct attention to what he says about the Congressional amendments, &c.; the Civil Rights bill, and the indicting of the ducks that go waddling and quacking about, as if, because they begged and secured forgivezess for their sins, they are neemed to add ingratitude and meanness to moral perjury.

The Judge said:

I am myself profoundly impressed by what concerns the peuple of these States, and cannot in the present exigency, even at the risk of encounaring criticism from the flippant, refrain from speaking what I carnestly desire shall be to the citizens of Alabama "a word in season." Let it not, I pury, be ascribed to a miscruble pointical propagandism, that I urge you and the people at large to said in the prompt reëstablishment of this state to be cract. I relations with the General Government. the knee to Basl, are jubilant, and have taken fresh cour-

summerch toujority's the duly of every clinicar it is more than drived is particition. Very recently this majority has declared itself in favor of the pian proposed by Congress for the reintegration of the States that were involution. I wun this plan that majority will not recede. This I believe as certain as any future event can be, and I were falls alike to my instances and to the people among shoul live. If allowed my sidence to give weight to a contrary entire. I may had more than the terms of the proposed amendments are filteral just and whee, and would regard their neceptance as evidence of state-annesity and forceast. Folliated leaders and writers, in beat upon secturing agreemblement and place, may dissent and relatively of the proposed of any epision by the Bench on the original of the proposed of any epision by the Bench on the original than the past of the place of the board lies of calamitous results which, and bearing in view the long lies of calamitous results which, and bearing in view the long lies of calamitous results which, and bearing in view the long lies of calamitous results which, and the contract of the contract of the state of Alabama of a motor, and without a single individual interest to abhere, I have take an appeal from those to these forms the exception and will also and will also be able to the section of the state of Alabama of a motor, and without a single individual interest to abhere, I have consequential measure of public policy. The late Redellon has left some persons at ill olmoxicous to the pulse and possible to the creation of the state of the pulse and possibles of treases. The extraordinary elements to offenders of this great of the many who adole the attempt to subvert the Government, The persons within the exceptions are yet responsible to the laws they violated and contemned. Treason, it is admitted by all publishes and played the circle of the laws they violated and contemned. The possible policy is any the public policy. The propose of the comment of the content o

The Legislature will adjourn on the 7th inst to reasem-ble January 15. It is said there is a strong party forming in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, if that is made NORTH CAROLINA.

different pointsiment, pains, or penalties than is prescribed for white persons. This, I charge you is the law of the land. It neither may nor must be broken with impunity. The people's honor is piciged for its enforcement, and the people's power is roomer for the people's will.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE. BY THEREGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG. RALIDIH, Dec. 1—In the North Carolina Senate Mr. Higgms of Halifax introduced and carried a resolution allowing others of the Legislature \$10 and members it was amended by substituting \$4.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION. Columbia, S. C., Dec. 2.—The election of a United States Seniator, to fill the racancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of the Hon. John L. Manning will occur day after to-morrow, The most prominent candidate named is the Hon. J. B. Campbell.

GEORGIA.

THE LEGISLATURE UNANIMOUSLY EXPRESS SYMPATH WITH JEFF, DAVIS. WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The following dispatch was the vening received at the Tribune Bureau here, from the

Tribune Bureau in Savannah: Savaxxas, 164a. Dec. I.—Mr. Henderson introduced the fi-lowing resolutions yesterday, in the House, which have been unanimously adopted in both branches of the Legislature: unanamously adopted in both branches of the Legislature.

Whereas. The General Assembly would do injustice to the great heart of Georgia not to give some formal expression is their respect for the character and services of the illustries prisoner of state, deforsoo Davis. All the generous pulse of that heart are in full unison and sympathy with his suffering and misfortunes. Its warm affections cluster around the falls chief of a once dear but now abandoned cause. There they would be a support of the description of the d

PREPAREN GOING TO THE SOUTH-WEST.

BY THEODARN GOTAG TO THE SOCIAL STREET AND THE TRIBUNE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 2.—Large numbers of freedmen as making contracts in Chattaneoga to go South-West work on the railroads. Building squads depart aims every day.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE-THE AND OF THAT BODY-ITS ATTEMPTS PRACTICALLY TO B STORE SLAVERY-ITS APPROPRIATION TO PAY ID SENATORS ELECT WHO CANNOT TAKE THE TEST-045 OUT OF THE STATE TREASURY-THE U. S. COURT THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY THE CAUSE OF THE PRESE RAD CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

The so-called "Legislature" of Texas finally adjusted on Tuesday morning last. Its acts have been emines! disloyal in tone and temper, but not so much so on the bates that occurred in it and which have not been report The measures introduced and discussed, but which three policy were not adopted, are still more indicative of 3 real views and feelings of the members. Indeed, somethe mombers seem to have taken the sentiments expressly the Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby in earnest. The S. real views and feelings of the members. The members seem to have taken the sentiments expressly the Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby in earnest. The making internarriages between whites and perseas color penal, and taking care not to punish them for his together without being married, looks like carrying out idea of the Rev. Petroleum. Though the action of a Legislature would imply that there was danger that mintermarriages might become frequent, there seems to an apprehension on that score. The Acts in regallabor, trespass and apprenticeship, together with the St Exemption and County Court Acts, constitute a cumpa devised system for the practical restoration of slaw. The chief problem to be solved by the Legislator, whow to make contracts to pay for the labor use forceable. By means of the County Court and the poor freedimen may be got at on many that the poor freedimen may be got at on many mal charges without the intervention of Grand Jury. As Judge Roberts, the President of Secession Convention of Texas of 1861, and Judge Be nott, the U.S. Scantors elect, cannot take the test of the Legislature has made them a handsome appropriation of the State Treasury to enable them to act as felt members.

The Legislature adjourned on the 13th inst., after a sign of 100 days. As soon as all the laws are published, will transmit you a copy. The Legislature, as a lody, the most ignorant set of men that ever acambide in its State. It was composed in the main of overseers, her jockeys and thimbte-rig politicians, who represented allowing passions engendered by our civil war. There were his contracts and six Representatives who were Union messentations and six Representatives who were Union messentations. A considerable majority of the Conservatives were and soriginal Secessionists, the others opposed to Secessoi. "went with their States." In other words, there see it Rebels to 10 Union men. Will the Congress of the Union States suffer such men to rule this State? Head, is

one, shall not care if the President varies
the National Capitol.

No United States Judge in Texas, after over five pair's
unchecked erine and lawlessness, has had the moral feet
to organize a Grand Jury!

President Johnson's policy is the sole cause of this
condition of affairs in Texas. Had the Northern election
gone against the Republican party, the loyal white wold
out the share State Government set up here exclusively
out the share State Government set up here exclusively
Rebels, by treams of that policy, they may have to dos
yet.

IMMIGRATION OF FACTORY GIRLS, -Thirty work recently arrived in Newark from England, they having be éngaged by Mesars Clark & Co., thread manufactures, had best charged from the large manufactures in England